

The Daily Gazette  
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BY  
HOLT, BOWEN & WILCOX,  
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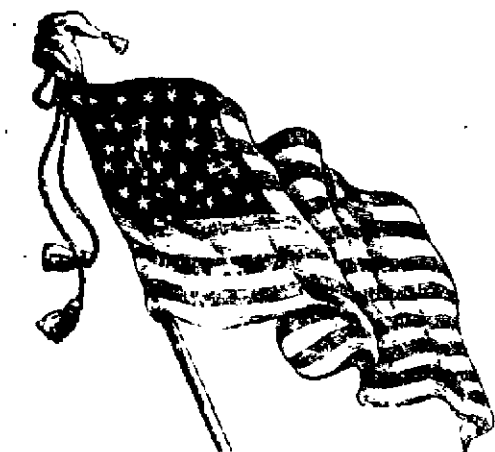
TERMS:  
Six Dollars a Year, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.  
CASH IN HAND. HOLT, BOWEN & WILCOX.

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Forever float that standard sheet!  
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?  
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

**Republican State Convention.**  
A Republican State Convention will be held at the Capital, in the city of Madison, at 12 o'clock M., on Wednesday, the 20th day of September next, for the purpose of nominating candidates for state officers.

Each assembly district, under the new apportionment, will be entitled to two delegates in the convention.

The committee recommend that the primary meetings for the selection of delegates be held on or before the 11th day of September, and that the district committees issue early calls for such meetings, that the people may be thoroughly notified, and choose delegates who fairly reflect their wishes.

**HORACE RUBLE,**  
Chairman State Republican Central Com.  
Madison, Aug. 12, 1861.

**The Battle Near Springfield.**

This action should be considered a victory. The enemy were driven from the field and did not return until our army left it. They were 20,000, and our forces were but 5,000. They killed and wounded were at least double that of ours. They lost their camp and equipage. Our forces left the field in order, went to Springfield, put their baggage in order, and on Sunday night, thirty-six hours after the battle, they were encamped thirty miles from Springfield. They retired only because of the apprehended reinforcements of the enemy by Hardee, who has fifteen thousand troops under his command. The death of Gen. Lyon alone causes a feeling of sadness at the result of the battle.

**Death of General Lyon.**

The death of General Lyon has cast a gloom over the whole country. He was almost the only military commander who early appreciated this war, and seemed to be ready to comprehend his position and do his whole duty, without hesitation. The people of the west recognized him as emphatically the man for the hour and the place. His loss is irreparable. We needed him as an example of unselfish devotion to duty, as well as for his eminent abilities and great experience. Such men are rare in these times, and his death seems like the loss of a near friend. He fell gloriously leading his brave little army against fearful odds. His memory will be cherished by the loyal people of the west as a bright and glorious name in their history.

It is fortunate that Gen. Lyon is succeeded by Gen. Sigel, who is so worthy to fill his place, and to whom we now all turn with hope and confidence as a leader able to sustain the union cause in south-west Missouri.

**DESPATCH FROM THE SECRETARY OF WAR.**  
—The following telegraphic despatch was received at Madison yesterday from the secretary of war. It indicates that no more troops will be sent east from Wisconsin.—We heartily rejoice that this is so. There is work for western men in the west, under commanders who will not be idle.

**WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.**  
GOV. RANDALL:—Send all the organized and available force to Gen. Fremont without delay. Give him a full supply of field artillery and small arms.

The utmost promptitude is desired. Advise the department of your own.  
**SIMON CAMERON,**  
Sec'y of War.

**SERVING TWO MASTERS.**—Prof. Daniels is an energetic man. He does more hard work than any other man we know of. He seldom has less than two jobs on hand at a time. He is in that predicament just now. Everybody knows he is working patriotically in organizing a cavalry regiment for Uncle Sam; but perhaps it is not so generally known that he is at the same time patriotically drawing two thousand dollars a year from the treasury as state geologist.—Such is the fact. Only last week he pocketed \$500—a quarter's salary. This piece of news may astonish some people, as it did us.—*Argus.*

The Journal says, in relation to this matter, that in some way, during the pressure of business at the close of the session of the last legislature, a bill repealing the law authorizing a geological survey of the state, failed to secure the signature of the Governor, and adds—"There is no authority vested in the state officers to withhold it, if the person claiming it has the 'moral courage' to sign the affidavit setting forth that he has been actually employed in the survey, which we believe he is required to do."

We should suppose that any man who wishes to hold the honorable position this "Prof. Daniels" aspires to, would possess shame enough to forbear so palpable a swindle as he is practicing upon the people of this state, even if a technicality of the law would permit it. He has been leeching the treasury long enough to let go his hold and be taken off.

**WHY THE MYSTERY?**—Is there not something significant in the following from the Richmond correspondent of the Charleston Mercury?

The government seems zealously to conceal everything they can from the public here. Up to this day, (the 4th,) since the fight, no word is made of the wounded or dead; nor will they allow those who have sons and brothers at Manassas to go to ascertain their fate, and administer to their necessities if wounded. All we learn is from the newspapers, which obtain their information chiefly from the wounded who are brought here. The death of Col. Fisher, of North Carolina, was not known until his body arrived on its way to North Carolina.

**Last Night's Report.**

**The Battle in Missouri.**

**ST. LOUIS, Aug. 13.**  
The following is the official report of the fight near Springfield on Saturday last, as forwarded by one of Gen. Lyon's aids to Major General Fremont.

Gen. Lyon in three columns under Gen. Sigel and Major Sturges of the cavalry, attacked the enemy at half-past six on the morning of the 10th, nine miles south-east of Springfield. The engagement was severe; our loss is about 800 killed and wounded. General Lyon was killed in the charge at the head of his column. His force was 8,000, including 2,000 Home Guards.

The muster rolls reported taken from the enemy give his strength at 23,000, including regiments from Louisiana, Mississippi and Tennessee, with Texas Rangers and Cherokee half-breeds. Their loss is reported heavy, including Generals McCulloch and Price. This statement is corroborated by prisoners. Their tents and wagons were destroyed in the action. Gen. Sigel left one gun on the field, and retreated to Springfield with a large number of prisoners at three o'clock on the morning of the 11th.

He continued his retreat upon Rolla, bringing off his baggage trains and \$25,000 in specie from the Springfield Bank.

The following is a verbal report, taken from a special messenger, who brought dispatches from Gen. Fremont. Early on Saturday morning Lyon marched out of Springfield to give the enemy battle. He came up to him on Dave's Creek, on Green's Prairie, a few miles southwest of Springfield, where he had taken a strong position on rolling ground. At 20 minutes past six in the morning Gen. Lyon fired the first gun when the battle immediately began.

Severe cannonading was kept up for two or three hours, when the fire of Captain Totten's battery proving too powerful for the enemy, they gradually fell back toward their encampment on Wilson's Creek.

Gen. Lyon's cavalry posted on the enemy's left flank and Gen. Sigel's artillery on the right, then began a terrific attack and spread slaughter and dismay in the ranks of the enemy, pursuing them to their camp. Shells from Totten's artillery setting fire to their tents and baggage wagons which were all destroyed.

A Louisiana and a Mississippi regiment seemed to have suffered most in the fight and were almost annihilated.

Some time in the afternoon Gen. Lyon was pushing on his column when his horse was shot from under him. He immediately mounted another and as he turned around to his men, waving his hat in his hand and cheering them on to victory, he was struck in the small of the back by a ball and fell dead to the ground.

The command then devolved upon Gen. Sigel. Pursuit continued till midnight, when our little army rested for the night in the encampment of the enemy.

Sunday morning, Gen. Sigel, fearing the enemy might recover and attempt to cut off his command from Springfield, fell back upon that city where the Home Guards were stationed.

On reaching Springfield, fearing the great numbers of the enemy might induce them to get between him and Rolla, Gen. Sigel continued to fall back upon Rolla with his provision trains and met reinforcements on the way to him.

At the latest moment of the departure of the messenger, the enemy had not been seen, and it is probable Gen. Sigel has not been disturbed.

Ninety of the rebels were captured, one a colonel of distinction, the messenger not remembering his name. The sword and horse of McCulloch were among the trophies.

Reinforcements are on the way from Rolla, and Gen. Sigel and his army may be considered safe.

**FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 12.**  
A number of men belonging to different regiments have been released and sent home for kind treatment on the field to Col. Gardner and other confederate officers.—These men were first confined at Richmond, but when the circumstances under which they were made prisoners became known, they were released and boarded at the hotels. Their release is unconditional and in accordance with the promise made by Col. Gardner on the field.

The returned surgeons estimate the number of federal prisoners at Richmond, including the wounded, at from 1,000 to 1,200. They have a full list of the wounded and the prisoners who died in the hospitals after the battle.

Congressman Ely sends a letter to President Lincoln, understood to be decidedly in favor of recognizing the southern confederacy, so far as an exchange of prisoners is concerned.

**CAIRO, Aug. 13.**  
Three troops returned this evening from Charleston, Mo., bringing three rebel prisoners well armed and mounted. Prisoners say Tennessee troops under Pillow re-landed at New Madrid, and Jeff Thompson contemplates immediate attack on Cape Girardeau.

**WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.**  
Post's special.—Capt. Fox, assistant secretary of the navy, reports that he has engaged one hundred vessels for the use of the department, and they will be employed in the enforcement of the revenue laws.

The rebel congress has passed an act for the imprisonment or expulsion of all Union men.

A lady who has arrived here from Richmond via Louisville, states that workmen are engaged at Richmond in the manufacture of tanks for the conveyance of water to the rebels at Manassas, and for keeping the water brought to that port.

The treasury department will soon issue instructions to the disbursing officers in effect that no creditor of the government is to be compelled to take treasury notes in satisfaction of his claim.

The visit of the secretary of the interior north, is in connection with the meeting of the U. S. marshals in New York on Thursday, in order take more efficient measures for the suppression of the slave trade.

**NEW YORK, Aug. 13.**  
Three vessels, all under the British flag, were to day refused clearances at the custom house.

The captain of the brig Sea Foam says the feeling at Curacao was against the admittance of the Sumter. The officers of a Dutch man-of-war in the harbor refused to associate with the Sumter's officers. The proprietor of the principal hotel, an American, hoisted the stars and stripes. The privateer's officer refused to enter the harbor unless he lowered it. He declined, and kept it flying the whole week.

**Special despatch to the Chicago Tribune.**  
**ST. LOUIS, Aug. 13.—11 P. M.**  
Great excitement exists in the city, tonight, on account of the reports from Springfield. It is stated on reliable authority that martial law will be proclaimed to-morrow morning by General Fremont. It is said that Major McKinstry will be provost marshal, to act in conjunction with the police.

Brownlee, president of the police commissioners, will be deposed, and the whole police force will be reorganized. The reserve corps of police will be disbanded. Strict

search will be made for arms known to be secreted by prominent secessionists.

Union men are in deep sorrow over the death of General Lyon.

A large force has been sent to-night to reinforce Gen. Sigel. One regiment also left this morning.

The raising of the secret league of secessionists, existing in the city, was feared, and this was what caused martial law to be proclaimed.

The balance of the heavy cannon were to-day taken to the arsenal from the depot. Several prominent secessionists, supposed to be in the secret league, have been arrested to-night.

General Fremont declares it to be his determination to hang any person caught burning railroad bridges, cutting telegraph wires, or firing into trains.

**PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 13.**  
Several of the largest business houses in this city to-day published a card declaring that having seen in the daily papers a statement of the number of regiments in Gen. Banks' column, which information is against the agreement with the government, and of importance to the enemy, they will henceforth withdraw their subscriptions and advertisements from any paper continuing to publish information of military movements.

**NEW YORK, Aug. 13.**  
A special dispatch from Fortress Monroe says that news received from Richmond states that Col. Wilson, wounded in the 2nd Wisconsin, wounded in the leg, doing well. Lieut. Crosby has returned with the flotilla from the eastern shores with a prize schooner. He has destroyed several vessels.

The enemy under Magruder is in force at New Market Bridge, nine miles from the Fort.

**Special Despatch to the N. Y. Tribune.**  
**WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.**

While two companies were drawn up before the President's House this morning, for escort duty, much merriment was caused by an old country-woman, who scolded them, denounced the President, and extolled Jeff Davis.

Of a company of rebels over 100 strong, raised at Martinsburg, Maryland, all but eleven have been killed, and several of them wounded.—The largest proportion of fatality, probably, at Bull's Run.

A brother of Jackson, the murderer of Col. Fillmore, was lately arrested near Great Falls, but, after a slight examination, was released.

**JAPORTE, Ind., Aug. 12.**

A bold attempt was made last night to throw the freight train going east on the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana railroad, off the track, about a mile and a half west of here. A man formerly in the employ of the company was coming down the track from Holmesville, about 8 o'clock P. M., and discovered a T rail laid across the track, and a few feet further on, a T placed in the same manner. The man laid down his carpet-sack, containing among other things \$30 in money, and stooped to pick up the rail to remove it, when some one fired a pistol at him, the ball passing through his chest.

As he straightened up, he encountered a man, who seized him by the throat and again fired, the ball taking effect in the man's hand, cutting one finger off. He released himself and ran to this station and gave the alarm. Mr. Paine, division superintendent of the western division, Sheriff Mead, and others, took an engine and ran to the spot in time to stop the train. The rail and tie were still on the track, but they could discover no one. It was so dark that the fiend could not be recognized. No signs of the carpet-sack could be discovered. The rascal doubtless carried it off.

**ST. LOUIS, Aug. 13.**

In consequence of running special trains on the southwest branch and the extensive preparations here for sending reinforcements to Sigel, no train came from Rolla to-night. Nothing further has been received from Springfield.

The police office was taken possession of this evening by the U. S. authorities, and special orders issued to place the Home Guards under arms at their various armories, prepared for any emergency.

This city is quiet now and no apprehensions of a disturbance are felt. It is understood that Gen. Fremont will declare martial law to-morrow. A loan of \$250,000 was effected from our banks to-day by Gen. Fremont.

Heavy siege guns are being mounted so as to command the various approaches to the city.

It is stated that Sigel would have lost another gun had he not compelled his prisoners to drag it off the field.

**ST. LOUIS, Aug. 11.**

News of federal victory not doubted here, though secessionists claim that they have a victory. Lyon, McCulloch and Price are reported to be dead. Fight commenced early in the morning and continued several hours with considerable loss on each side. Estimates of killed and wounded are only approximations to the truth. All Lyon's killed were buried on Saturday night.

The reinforcements are going forward to Sigel. There are 2,500 men in order the Home Guard at Rolla, who are ordered to advance under Col. Wymann.

The triumph of the secessionists over the reported defeat of Gen. Lyon was short-lived; but while it lasted was very bitter to Union men. Seceshers were ransacking the streets, hurrahing for Jeff Davis at every corner, and screaming that the city was sure now to fall into Pillow's hands. When the truth came out, and the defeat of the confederates was made known, they went to their holes, and save a few exultant remarks over the death of Lyon, we hear but little.

I went out on the South-west road to meet the train from Rolla, this evening, but the Rolla train missed connection, and I have not much additional to report. The disposition of Lyon's forces are said to have been admirable. It is the opinion of military men here that he did not intend to attack, but was forced to do so to prevent the enemy from getting in his rear with their superior force, and cutting of his reinforcements and supplies. That he intercepted them in their march for this purpose seems to be clear, though from their imperfect description of the field, nothing certain is known. Great credit is awarded to Sigel for his share in the engagement; and confidence is felt that if retreat is necessary, he is the man to conduct it. It is thought that as soon as his reinforcements reach him, he will advance upon the remains of McCulloch's army and drive them out of the state.

Gen. Fremont is acting with great energy and determination, and there is perfect confidence that he will be able to take the city through the crisis with safety to all but the secessionists, who defy the law. He is preparing reinforcements to go, if needed, and to whomsoever calls. Secessionists deny the death of McCulloch, and say it is a Union lie to offset the death of Lyon; but it is believed here that both McCulloch and Price were killed or mortally wounded. The destruction of the rebel baggage and camp was complete. Great anxiety to-day names of wounded and killed, as many of them are from this city. Gen. Fremont says that the releasing of prisoners after taking the oath is a disgrace.

**LOUISVILLE, Aug. 13.**

The Richmond Dispatch of the 12th says a land slide occurred Sunday night near Cape Girardeau, about seventeen miles from Richmond, on the Manassas route. Eight cars filled with soldiers were smashed and shivered to pieces, and two companies from Louisville were the principal sufferers.

Nothing was publicly done by the confederate congress to-day.

In the Tennessee election, the majority for the confederate congress was 52,000; for Gov. Harris, about 30,000. In the first district, Nelson, is elected to both the federal and confederate congress by a large majority. In the third district, Welcker received 7,062 votes, and Bridges 5,970 votes for the confederate congress, and Bridges 2,045 for the federal congress.

The Richmond Inquirer of the 10th says Lee and Rosecrans attempted to get the advantage of each other in advanced positions and a battle ensued. Four federals were killed, with little loss to the confederates. Lee had two aids and Rosser four regiments. Lee afterwards commenced firing, trying to gain the advantage. The federals were killed, and the confederates were victorious. Lee afterwards commenced firing, trying to gain the advantage. The federals were killed, and the confederates were victorious.

The Charleston Courier, extracting from private letters from Tampa, of the 1st, says the schooner Wanderer, which had been captured by a federal fleet, brings news of the capture last night of the U. S. steamer Crusader by the confederates.

Gov. Harris orders all fire arms and swords belonging to the state of Tennessee, to be collected by constables and sent to the military authorities at Nashville, Knoxville, or Memphis.

The Richmond Enquirer endeavors to convey the impression that the federal troops burned Hampton.

Yellow fever was raging at Vera Cruz. The Charleston Evening News has suspended. Most other southern papers have raised their prices.

**LOUISVILLE, Aug. 13.**

It is reported here that the two regiments composing Camp Boone, Tenn., have received orders to proceed forthwith to Virginia.

The Savannah Republican publishes a memorial protesting against southern states purchasing confederate stores in northern markets during hostilities.

The Macon Telegraph says Gov. Harris is informed that Fremont was preparing to send 100 men to operate against Pillow at New Madrid, Mo. Harris said he could put 50,000 equipped men into the field in a day, and would reinforce Pillow.

**Special despatch to the Chicago Tribune.**

**CAIRO, Aug. 13.—9 P. M.**  
Up to this morning it seemed settled that Gen. Pillow had evacuated New Madrid, but news brought this afternoon by scouts establishes his return, and makes his movement a feint, as he certainly took his force on board the steamer and went down the river, but returned the same night. Sunday morning he released on Saturday night several of our scouts, taken prisoners, and with the intention, it is now believed, of having them bring to our lines the news of his movement towards Memphis, which they did. He is again at New Madrid. The country in the vicinity of Charleston is full of his scouts.

Sergeant Carson, of Chicago, now an orderly in Gen. Prentiss' Staff, on a scouting expedition to-day brought in three prisoners, scouts from Pillow's army. They are Sergeant F. A. Gayden, of Montgomery's Mississippi Cavalry, and two noted Missouri secessionists; one a man named Jack Good, more familiarly known as "Blackhawk," residing near Charleston, who has been prominent in the persecution of Union men; and the other is D. D. Harris, who lives near Bird's Point. All were finely armed and mounted, and their capture by Carson is deemed a most brilliant act. They say they were a portion of Pillow's advance, and our own scouts corroborate it.

The gun-boats are lying at Mound City. The Conestoga, Capt. Doble, will prove the fastest steamer on the river. The three carry 16 heavy guns, mostly 32's; six of the guns are 64's. They will sweep under Commodore Rodgers are old and experienced river pilots. For scouting and covering the landing and transport of troops they will prove extremely useful.

Late reports announce the enemy getting bolder, and the secessionists organizing more openly in the vicinity of Cape Girardeau. A company of rebel cavalry have been committing depredations on Union men near Price's Landing.

At Bird's Point all the heavy guns will be in place on barbette carriages by the middle of the week. All apprehensions of attack are removed. The works there are very strong.

Col. Trenchin's 19th are still at Norfolk. Lieut. Guthrie will succeed Capt. Clybourne, resigned, in the command of company K, Chicago Zouaves.

Recruits for the new regiments, and for old regiments reorganized, are arriving daily.

The rebels burned a railroad bridge between Charleston and Sykeston last night.

**INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Aug. 13.**  
The Santa Fe mail with dates to July 29th, has arrived. Lieut. Smith of the 5th infantry went into Chilohua to recover the government train stolen by one Kirk, a wagon master, and was taken prisoner by Texas troops and is now at El Paso, on parole. It is reported there are large numbers of Texans on their way up to Santa Fort Stanton and any government property they can find. Preparations have been made to receive them at Fort Stanton. They can defend themselves if the assailants have no artillery, and they will never get near enough to do any damage, as the federal pickets are out fifty miles in every direction. News had reached Santa Fe that the government has been ordered home. If so the government has thus virtually abandoned the territory to the south, the volunteers being no kind of protection to the inhabitants.

Fort Fillmore is now garrisoned by 13 companies of regulars, 10 of infantry and 3 of dragoons. The regulars are under marching orders as soon as the volunteers can relieve them.

The Apache Indians are troublesome, they thinking that because the United States troops have abandoned some of their posts that it is left open to them to murder and steal. They have attacked the overland mail coach and killed the driver, when they were finally repulsed and the coach went on.

Two steamboats passed our landing yesterday, coming down the river loaded with United States troops—destination supposed to be Lexington, as the time of enlistment of the troops now here has expired. All quiet here.

**Special despatch to the Chicago Tribune.**

**SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 13.—11 P. M.**  
Private dispatches from Fremont's headquarters at St. Louis confirm rumors of an engagement between the federal and rebel forces, near Springfield, Missouri, and deaths of Brig. Gen. Lyon, and Generals Price and McCulloch. The loss of Gen. Lyon casts deep gloom over the city.

Extensive preparations for reinforcements and support to the movements of Gen. Fremont are actively being made. Increased facilities for furnishing large amounts of ammunition have been secured by Quartermaster General Wood, and the state authorities are bending every effort to make the resources of Illinois available immediately.

**BAYONNE, Mo., Aug. 12.**

At 1 o'clock this P. M., the Bangor Democrat, a secession sheet, was cleaned out by a large number of people. During an alarm of fire, a crowd entered the office, cleaned it of everything it contained, and burned the contents in the street. Mr.

Emory, the editor of the paper, escaped unhurt. A man named Jones, who made some demonstrations in opposition to the acts of the mob, was badly used, but was finally rescued and put in jail.

**To-Day's Report.**

[Report Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.]

**MORNING DESPATCHES.**

**WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.**

The following are among the returned—Stewart of the 1st Minnesota and Lewis of the 2d Minnesota. The assistant surgeon of the 1st Minnesota refused to accept the parole and remains a prisoner at Richmond.

Tribune's dispatch.—A general order given Provost Marshal Porter authority to grant passes over the bridge and within the lines, which are to be given only to those having official business with the troops, except by the special order of the secretary of war and the general-in-chief.

Information is received here that Gen. Fremont was going to give Gen. Sigel all the aid in his power.

On the order of the war department here, forces from Ohio, Indiana and Illinois are now undoubtedly in Missouri to reinforce Gen. Sigel.

Col. Burke, in command of Fort Lafayette, and in charge of the secessionist prisoners, will be ordered to restrain by the government in his position the efforts of lawyers and traitors to the efforts of free men.

Orders went out to-day to him to defend himself if attacked, and to call on Col. Scott to reinforce him if necessary.

Two of the released surgeons agree that our wounded are well cared for, with good air and food, but somewhat crowded. They deny that our wounded were bayoneted or hospitalized. One of Beauregard's aids told them that but 15,000 men were engaged on their side, and confessed that if their soldiers had been aware that they were whipped, along the whole line they would have fled; but buoyed them up and dispirited us was the false story that Johnston was coming with 17,000 men.

**WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.**  
Times despatch.—Gen. Anderson, though advised by his physicians to refrain from active duty, has nevertheless determined at once to take the field. When warned that he might break down, he answered that the Union men of Kentucky were calling him to lead them, and that he must and would make the attempt, and if it failed, he would fall in a most glorious cause.

It is reported that the steam tug Yankee was sunk by a shot from the rebel steamer Page, at the north of Aquia Creek.

Isaac Platt of New York, editor of the New York Herald, is appointed commercial agent at the Army and Navy.

Mr. Partridge, who is appointed to Shanghai, was secretary of state of Maryland.

From a source in which I place implicit reliance, I learn that the rebel forces at Manassas, Fairfax, Centerville and Vienna are within a fraction of 60,000 men, and that all the forces engaged in the battle of Bull run, yet remain in that vicinity.

**WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.**  
Herald's despatch.—Among our wounded, at Centerville, are Capt. Casey, 1st Michigan, wounded in the leg severely, since died; H. W. Egan, 1st Michigan, wounded in the thigh. 1st Minnesota regiment—sergeant C. N. Harris, corporal W. S. Pierson, Jacob Musberger, Allen Hancock, Ed. Rowley, J. S. Haskell died July 25th; Jas. Cannon, J. M. Lee, David Scofield, H. C. Wright, P. O. Ellis, F. Green died July 30th; Julius Lucius Lake, Chas. Somer, Newton Brown, Geo. Puffer, Albion Henson, Austin Ladd died August 11th. 2d Wisconsin regiment—Jas. Warden, W. A. Owens, S. P. Judson, J. P. Christie, J. Anderson, Lutridge P. Brown, Warren Lacey, Fred. H. Mann, O. Wilcox, Dan. Crane, Lieut. J. P. Jenkins, Wm. Booth, Jas. Taylor, Wiland Welch died July 30th; David Jones, A. B. Clark, Corporal Chas. Graves, Christian K. Jno. Boss, B. C. Irvine, H. Silman, J. G. Vanson, A. B. Guckill, Sergeant Anton Coblock died August 7th.

**AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.**

**ROLLA, Mo., Aug. 13.**

The following additional account of the battle near Springfield, is from an eye witness who left Springfield on Sunday morning, and came through to this place on horse-back:

Our army marched out of Springfield on Friday evening, only 5,000 strong, the Home Guards remaining in Springfield. Our forces slept on the prairie a portion of the night, and about sunrise Saturday morning drove in the outposts of the enemy, and soon after the engagement became general. The attack was made in two columns by Lyon and Sturges. Gen. Sigel leading a flank force of about 1,000 men on the south of the enemy's camp. The fight raged from sunrise in the morning until one or two o'clock in the afternoon. The rebels in overwhelming force charged Capt. Totten's battery three several times, but were repulsed with great slaughter.

Gen. Lyon fell early in the day. He had been previously wounded in the leg, and had a horse shot from under him. The blood of one of the Kansas regiments having become disabled, the boys cried out "General, you can lead us." He did so at once putting himself in front; and while cheering the men on to the charge, received a bullet in his left breast, and fell from his horse. He was asked if he was hurt, and replied, "no, not much," but in a few minutes he expired without a struggle.

Gen. Sigel had a very severe struggle, and lost three of his four guns. His artillery horses were shot in their harness, and the carriages disabled. He endeavored to haul them off with a number of prisoners he had taken, but was finally compelled to abandon them, first, however, spiking the guns and disabling the carriages. About 1 o'clock in the day the enemy seemed to be in great disorder and retreating. They set fire to their train of baggage wagons. Our forces were too much fatigued and cut up to pursue, and the battle may be considered a drawn one.

The following is a partial list of killed and wounded on our side: Capt. Gratz of the 1st Missouri was killed; Gen. Sweeney was wounded in the leg; Col. Mitchell of Kansas volunteers, seriously wounded; Major Sheppard, of general's staff, slightly wounded; Capt. Plummer, of regulars, wounded; Capt. Miller, of Missouri 1st, seriously wounded; Capt. Caverder was wounded in the shoulder, but rode back on a horse from the battle field to Springfield; Capt. Burke slightly wounded; Col. Ditzler and wounded in left leg, ball passing thro'; Capt. McFarland, of 1st Kansas, wounded, supposed mortally, his skull was fractured. The following lieutenants belonging to first Kansas were killed: Lieut. C. Ayne of company K; Lieut. L. J. Jones of Capt. Walker's company; Lieut. Duer and Lieut. McChesney of Capt. McCook's company; 2d Lieut. R. A. Barker was shot in the left hand. The 1st Kansas and the 1st Missouri suffered most.

Gen. Price was not killed. There were rumors on the field that McCulloch was killed, but the rebels were wrong.

On Saturday night back with ambulances to the battle field from Springfield, to see about the killed and wounded. They found the enemy on the field and were considerably treated. Gen. Lyon's body had been treated with great respect, and was brought back with some of the wounded to Springfield.

Major Sturges took command of the battle field after the death of Gen. Lyon. Gen. Sigel took command after the battle. Our loss is variously estimated from 150 to 300 killed, and several hundred wounded.

The enemy's loss is placed at 2,000 killed and wounded.

Our boys captured about 800 horses.















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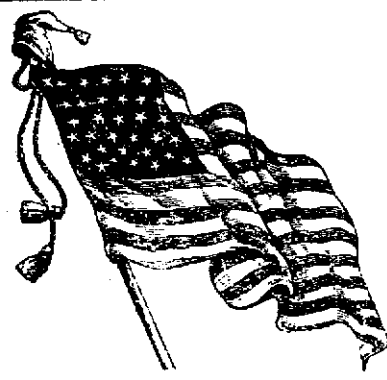


# The Daily Gazette.

City of Janesville.

Wednesday Evening, Aug. 14, 1861.

Official Paper of the City.



Forever float that standard sheet!  
Where Freedom's foe but falls before us!  
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

## Republican State Convention.

A Republican State Convention will be held at the Capital, in the city of Madison, at 12 o'clock M., on Wednesday, the 20th day of September next, for the purpose of nominating candidates for state officers.

Each assembly district, under the new apportionment, will be entitled to two delegates in the convention.

The committee recommend that the primary meetings for the selection of delegates be held on or before the 14th day of September, and that the district committees issue early calls for such meetings, that the people may be thoroughly notified, and choose delegates who fairly reflect their wishes.

HORACE RUBLEE.

Chairman State Republican Central Com.

Madison, August 12, 1861.

## The Battle Near Springfield.

This action should be considered a victory. The enemy were driven from the field and did not return until our army left it. They were 20,000, and our forces were but 5,000. They killed and wounded were at least double that of ours. They lost their camp and equipment. Our forces left the field in order, and on Sunday night, thirty-six hours after the battle, they were encamped thirty miles from Springfield. They retired only because of the apprehended reinforcements of the enemy by Hardee, who has fifteen thousand troops under his command. The death of Gen. Lyon alone causes a feeling of sadness at the result of the battle.

## Death of General Lyon.

The death of General Lyon has cast a gloom over the whole country. He was almost the only military commander who early appreciated this war, and seemed to be ready to comprehend his position and do his whole duty, without hesitation. The people of the west recognized him as emphatically the man for the hour and the place. His loss is irreparable. We need him as an example of unselfish devotion to duty, as well as for his eminent abilities and great experience. Such men are rare in these times, and his death seems like the loss of a near friend. He fell gloriously leading his brave little army against fearful odds. His memory will be cherished by the loyal people of the west as a bright and glorious name in their history.

It is fortunate that Gen. Lyon is succeeded by Gen. Sigel, who is so worthy to fill his place, and to whom we now all turn with hope and confidence as a leader able to sustain the union cause in south-west Missouri.

DESPATCH FROM THE SECRETARY OF WAR.—The following telegraphic despatch was received at Madison yesterday from the secretary of war. It indicates that no more troops will be sent east from Wisconsin.—We heartily rejoice that this is so. There is work for western men in the west, under commanders who will not be idle.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Send all the organized and available force to Gen. Fremont without delay. Give him a full supply of field artillery and small arms.

The utmost promptitude is desired. Advise the department of your action.

SIMON CAMERON.

Sec'y of War.

SERVING TWO MASTERS.—Prof. Daniels is an energetic man. He does more hard work than any other man we know of. He seldom has less than two jobs on hand at a time. He is in that predicament just now. Everybody knows he is working patriotically in organizing a cavalry regiment for Uncle Sam; but perhaps it is not so generally known that he is at the same time patriotically drawing two thousand dollars a year from the treasury as state geologist.—Such is the fact. Only last week he pocketed \$500—a quarter's salary. This piece of news may astonish some people, as it did us.—Argus.

The Journal says, in relation to this matter, that in some way, during the pressure of business at the close of the session of the last legislature, a bill repealing the law authorizing a geological survey of the state, failed to secure the signature of the Gov. ernor, and adds—There is no authority vested in the state officers to withhold it, if the person claiming it has the "moral courage" to sign the affidavit setting forth that he has been actually employed in the survey, which we believe he is required to do. We should suppose that any man who wishes to hold the honorable position this "Prof. Daniels" aspires to, would possess shame enough to forbear so palpable a swindle as he is practicing upon the people of this state, even if a technicality of the law would permit it. He has been leeching the treasury long enough to let go his hold and be taken off.

WHY THE MYSTERY?—Is there not something significant in the following from the Richmond correspondent of the Charleston Mercury?

The government seems zealously to conceal everything they can from the public here. Up to this day, (the 4th), since the fight, no report is made of the wounded or dead; nor will they allow those who have sons and brothers at Manassas to go to ascertain their fate, and administer to their necessities if wounded. All we learn is from the newspapers, which obtain their information chiefly from the wounded who are brought here. The death of Col. Fisher, of North Carolina, was not known until his body arrived on its way to North Carolina.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE, Office in Union Passenger Depot.

## Last Night's Report.

The Battle in Missouri.

St. Louis, Aug. 13. The following is the official report of the fight near Springfield on Saturday last, as forwarded by one of Gen. Lyon's aids to Major General Fremont.

Gen. Lyon in three columns under Gen. Sigel and Major Sturges of the cavalry, attacked the enemy at half-past six on the morning of the 10th, nine miles south east of Springfield. The engagement was severe; our loss is about 800 killed and wounded. General Lyon was killed in the charge at the head of his column. His force was 8,000, including 2,000 Home Guards.

The muster rolls reported taken from the enemy give his strength at 23,000, including regiments from Louisiana, Mississippi and Tennessee, with Texas Rangers and Cherokee half-breeds. Their loss is reported heavy, including Generals McCulloch and Price. This statement is corroborated by prisoners. Their tents and wagons were destroyed in the action. Gen. Sigel left one gun on the field, and retreated to Springfield with a large number of prisoners at three o'clock the morning of the 11th. He continued his retreat upon Rolla, bringing off his baggage trains and \$25,000 in specie from the Springfield Bank.

The following is a verbal report, taken from a special messenger, who brought dispatches for Gen. Fremont. Early on Saturday morning Lyon marched out of Springfield to give the enemy battle. He came up to him on Dave's Creek, on Green's Prairie, a few miles southwest of Springfield, where he had taken a strong position on rolling ground. At 20 minutes past six in the morning Gen. Lyon fired the first gun when the battle immediately began.

Severe cannonading was kept up for two or three hours, when the fire of Captain Totten's battery proving too powerful for the enemy, they gradually fell back toward their encampment on Wilson's Creek.

A Louisiana and a Mississippi regiment seemed to have suffered most in the fight and were almost annihilated. Some time in the afternoon Gen. Lyon was pushing on his column when his horse was shot from under him. He immediately mounted another horse as he turned around and waving his hat in his hand and cheering them on to victory, he was struck in the small of the back by a ball and fell dead to the ground.

The command then devolved upon Gen. Sigel. Pursuit continued till midnight, when our little army rested for the night in the encampment of the enemy.

Sunday morning, Gen. Sigel, fearing the enemy might recover and attempt to cut off his command from Springfield, fell back upon that city where the Home Guards were stationed.

On reaching Springfield, fearing the great numbers of the enemy might surround them to get between him and Rolla, Gen. Sigel continued to fall back upon Rolla with his provision trains and met reinforcements on his way to him.

At the latest moment of the departure of the messenger, the enemy had not been seen, and it is probable Gen. Sigel has not been disturbed.

Ninety of the rebels were captured, one a colonel of distinction, the messenger not remembering his name. The sword and horse of McCulloch were among the trophies.

Reinforcements are on the way from Rolla, and Gen. Sigel and his army may be considered safe.

PORTSMOUTH, N.H., Aug. 12. A number of men belonging to different regiments have been released and sent home for kind treatment on the field to Col. Gardner and other confederate officers.

These men were first confined at Richmond, but when the circumstances became known, they were released and boarded at the hotels. Their release is unconditional and in accordance with the promise made by Col. Gardner on the field.

The returned surgeons estimate the number of federal prisoners at Richmond, including the wounded, at from 1,000 to 1,200. They have a full list of the wounded and the prisoners who died in the hospitals after the battle.

Congressman Ely sends a letter to President Lincoln, understood to be decidedly in favor of recognizing the southern confederacy, so far as an exchange of prisoners is concerned.

CAIRO, Aug. 13. Three scouts returned this evening from Charleston, Mo., bringing with them three rebel prisoners well armed and mounted. Prisoners say Tennessee is being re-armed by Gen. Price at New Madrid, and Jeff Thompson contemplates immediate attack on Cape Girardeau.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13. Post's special.—Capt. Fox, assistant secretary of the navy, reports that he has engaged one hundred vessels for the use of the department, and they will be employed in the enforcement of the revenue laws.

The rebel congress has passed an act for the imprisonment or expulsion of all Union men.

A lady who has arrived here from Richmond via Louisville, states that workmen are engaged at Richmond in the manufacture of tanks for the conveyance of water to the rebels at Manassas, for keeping the water brought to that port.

The treasury department will soon issue instructions to the disbursing officers in effect that no creditor of the government is to be compelled to take treasury notes in satisfaction of his claim.

The visit of the secretary of the interior north, is in connection with the meeting of the U. S. marshals in New York on Thursday, in order take new efficient measures for the suppression of the slave trade.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13. Three vessels, all under the British flag, were to day refused clearances at the custom house.

search will be made for arms known to be secreted by prominent secessionists. Union men are in deep sorrow over the death of General Lyon.

A large force has been sent to-night to reinforce Gen. Sigel. One regiment also left this morning.

The rising of the secret league of secessionists, existing in the city, was feared, and this was what caused martial law to be proclaimed.

The balance of the heavy cannon were to-day taken to the arsenal from the depot. Several prominent secessionists, supposed to be in the secret league, have been arrested to-night.

General Fremont declares it to be his determination to hang any person caught burning railroad bridges, cutting telegraph wires, or firing into trains.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 13. Several of the largest business houses in this city to-day published a card declaring that having seen in the daily papers a statement of the number of regiments in Gen. Banks' column, which information is against the agreement with the government, and of importance to the enemy, they will henceforth withdraw their subscriptions and advertisements from any paper continuing to publish information of military movements.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13. A special dispatch from Fort Monroe says that news received from Richmond states that Col. Wilcox, wounded in the arm, was doing well; Booth, of the 2nd Wisconsin, wounded in the leg, doing well.

Lieut. Crosby has returned with the flotilla from the eastern shore with a prize schooner. He has destroyed several vessels.

The enemy under Magruder is in force at New Market Bridge, nine miles from the Fort.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE N. Y. TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8. While two companies were drawn up before the President's House this morning, for escort duty, much merriment was caused by an old country-woman, who scolded them, denounced the President, and extolled Jeff Davis.

Of a company of rebels over 100 strong, raised at Martinsburg, Maryland, all but eleven have been killed, and several of them wounded.—the largest proportion of fatality, probably, at Bull's Run.

A brother of Jackson, the murderer of Col. Ellsworth, was lately arrested near Great Falls, Md., after a slight examination, was released.

A bold attempt was made last night to throw the freight train going east on the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana railroad, off the track, about a mile and a half west of here. A man formerly in the employ of the company was coming down the track from Holmesville, about 8 o'clock P. M., and discovered a T rail laid across the track, and a few feet further on, a tie placed in the same manner. The man laid down his carpet-sack, containing among other things \$30 in money, and stooped to pick up the rail to remove it, when some one fired a pistol at him, the ball passing through his coat. As he straightened up, he encountered a man, who seized him by the throat and again fired, the ball taking effect in the man's hand, cutting one finger off. He released himself and ran to this station and gave the alarm. Mr. Payne, division superintendent of the western division, Sheriff Mead, and others, took an engine and ran to the spot in time to stop the train. The rail and tie were still on the track, but they could discover no one. It was so dark that the fiend could not be recognized. No signs of the carpet-bag could be discovered. The rascal doubtless carried it off.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 13. In consequence of running special trains on the southwest branch and the extensive preparations here for sending reinforcements to Sigel, no train came from Rolla to-night.

Nothing further has been received from Springfield.

The police office was taken possession of this evening by the U. S. authorities, and special orders issued to place the Home Guards under arms at their various armories, prepared for any emergency.

The city is quiet now and no apprehensions of a disturbance are felt. It is understood that Gen. Fremont will declare martial law to-morrow. A loan of \$250,000 was effected from our banks to-day by Gen. Fremont.

Heavy siege guns are being mounted so as to command the various approaches to the city.

It is stated that Sigel would have lost another gun had he not compelled his prisoners to drag it off the field.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 14. News of federal victory not doubted here, though secessionists claim that they have a victory. Lyon, McCulloch and Price are reported to be dead. Fight commenced early in the morning and continued several hours with considerable loss on each side. Estimates of killed and wounded are only approximations to the truth. All Lyon's killed were buried on Saturday. All Lyon's wounded are going forward to Sigel.

There are 2,000 men, including the Home Guard, at Rolla, who will order to advance under Col. Wyman.

The triumph of the secessionists over the reputed defeat of Gen. Lyon was short-lived; but while it lasted was very bitter to Union men. Secessions were romping through the streets, hurrahing for Jeff Davis at every corner, and swearing that the city was sure now to fall into Pillow's hands. When the truth came out, and the defeat of the confederates was made known, they went to their holes, and saved a few exultant remarks over the death of Lyon, we hear but little.

I went out on the South-west road to meet the train from Rolla, this evening, but the Rolla train missed connection, and I have not much additional to report. The disposition of Lyon's forces are said to have been admirable. It is the opinion of military men here that he did not intend to attack, but was forced to do so to prevent the enemy from getting in his rear with their superior forces, and cutting off his retreat. It is believed here that the city was saved by the fact that the rebels were not prepared to fight.

Two steamboats passed our landing yesterday, coming down the river loaded with United States troops—destination supposed to be Lexington, as the time of enlistment of the troops now here has expired. All quiet here.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 13.—11 P. M. Private dispatches from Fremont's headquarters at St. Louis confirm rumors of an engagement near Springfield, Missouri, and deaths of Brig. Gen. Lyon and Generals Price and McCulloch. The loss of Gen. Lyon casts deep gloom over the city.

Extensive preparations for reinforcement and support to the movements of Gen. Fremont are actively going on here. Increased facilities for furnishing large amounts of ammunition have been secured by Quartermaster General Wood, and the state authorities are bending every effort to make the resources of Illinois available immediately.

BANGOR, Me., Aug. 12. At 1 o'clock this P. M., the Bangor Democrat, a secession sheet, was elated by a large number of people. During an alarm of fire, a crowd gathered the office, cleared it of everything it contained, and buried the contents in the street. Mr.

Emory, the editor of the paper, escaped unharm. A man named Jones, who made some demonstrations in opposition to the acts of the mob, was badly used, but was finally rescued and put in jail.

## To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

## MORNING DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13. The following are among the returned—Stewart of the 1st Minnesota and Lewis of the 2d Minnesota. The assistant surgeon of the 1st Minnesota refused to accept the parole and remains a prisoner at Richmond.

Tribune's dispatch.—A general order given Provost Marshal Porter authority to grant passes over the bridge and within the lines, which are to be given only to those having official business with the troops, except by the special order of the secretary of war and the general-in-chief.

Information is received here that Gen. Fremont was going to give Gen. Sigel all the aid in his power.

On the order of the war department here, forces from Ohio, Indiana and Illinois are now undoubtedly in Missouri to reinforce Gen. Sigel.

Col. Burke, in command of Fort Lafayette, and in charge of the secessionist prisoners, will of course be sustained by the government in his position to the efforts of lawyers and traitors to get the guilty free. Orders went out to-day to him to defend himself if attacked, and to call on Col. Scott to reinforce him if necessary.

Two of the released surgeons agree that our wounded are well cared for, with good air and food, but somewhat crowded. They deny that our wounded were bayoneted or hospitals shelled. One of Beauregard's aids told them that but 15,000 men were engaged on their side, and confessed that if their soldiers had been aware that they were whipped, along the whole line they would have fled; but buoyed them up and dispersed us was the false story that Johnston was coming with 17,000 men.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13. Times despatch.—Gen. Anderson, though advised by his physicians to refrain from active duty, has nevertheless determined at once to take the field. When warned that he might break down, he answered that the Union men of Kentucky were calling him to lead them, and that he must and would make the attempt, and if it failed, he would fall in a most glorious cause.

It is reported that the steam tug Yankee was sunk by a shot from the rebel steamer Page, at the north of Aquia creek.

Isaac Platt of New York, editor of the Poughkeepsie Eagle, is appointed commercial agent at the Amor river.

Mr. Partridge, who is appointed to Shanghai, was secretary of state of Maryland.

From a source in which place implicit reliance, I learn that the rebel forces at Manassas, Fairfax, Centerville and Vienna are within a fraction of 60,000 men, and that all the forces engaged in the battle of Bull run, yet remain in that vicinity.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13. Herald's despatch.—Among our wounded, at Centerville, are Capt. Casey, 1st Michigan, wounded in the leg severely, since died; H. W. Fagan, 1st Michigan, wounded in the right leg; 1st Minnesota regiment—Capt. M. Harris, corporal W. S. Pierce, Jacob Musberger, Allen Hancock, Ed. Rowley, J. S. Haskell died July 28th, Jas. Cannon, J. M. Lee, David Scoley, H. C. Wright, P. O. Ellis, F. Green died July 30th, Julius Lucius Lake, Charles Somer, Newton Brown, Geo. Puffer, Albion Henson, Austin Ludd died August 11th. 2d Wisconsin regiment—Jas. Warden, W. A. Owens, S. P. Judson, J. P. Christie, J. Corderson, Lotridge Firman, Warren Lacey, Fred H. Main, O. Wilcox, Dan. Crane, Lieut. J. P. Jenkins, Wm. Booth, Jas. Taylor, Wiland Weibel died July 30th, David Jones, A. B. Clark, Corporal Chase, Graves, Christian Keller, J. Ross, B. C. Leung, H. Silsby, J. G. Vannoy, A. B. Gaskill, Sergeant Anton Clobek died August 7th.

REPORTS ANNOUNCED THE ENEMY GETTING BOLDER, AND THE SECESSIONISTS ORGANIZING MORE OPENLY IN THE VICINITY OF CAPE GIRARDEAU. A cutting depredations on Union men near Price's Landing.

At Bird's Point all the heavy guns will be in place on barbette carriages by the middle of the week. All apprehensions of attack are removed. The works there are very strong.

Col. Turchin's 19th are still at Norfolk. Lieut. Guthrie will succeed Capt. Clybourne, resigned, in the command of company K, Chicago Zouaves.

Recruits for the new regiments, and for old regiments reorganized, are arriving daily.

The rebels burned a railroad bridge between Charleston and Sykeston last night.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Aug. 13. The Santa Fe mail with dispatches to July 29th, has arrived. Lieut. Smith of the 5th infantry went into Chihuahua to recover the government train stolen by one Kirk, a wagon master, and was taken prisoner by Texas troops and is now at El Paso, on parole.

It is reported there are large numbers of Texas men on their way up to seize Fort Stanton and any government property they can find. Preparations have been made to receive them at Fort Stanton. They can defend themselves if the assailants have no artillery, and they will never get near enough to do any damage, as the federal pickets are on fifty miles in every direction. News had reached Santa Fe that the regulars had been ordered home, and if so the government has thus virtually abandoned the territory to the south, the volunteers being no kind of protection to the inhabitants.

Fort Fillmore is now garrisoned by 13 companies of regulars, 10 of infantry and 3 of dragoons. The regulars are under marching orders as soon as the volunteers can relieve them.

The Apache Indians are troublesome, they thinking that because the United States troops have abandoned some of their posts that it is left open to them to murder and steal. They have attacked the overland mail coach and killed the driver, when they were finally repulsed and the coach went on.

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## AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.

ROLLA, Mo., Aug. 13.

The following additional account of the battle near Springfield, is from an eye witness who left Springfield on Sunday morning, and came through to this place on horseback:

Our army marched out of Springfield on Friday evening, only 5,000 strong, the Home Guards remaining in Springfield. Our forces slept on the prairie a portion of the night, and about sunrise Saturday morning drove in the outposts of the enemy.

The attack was made in two columns by Lyon and Sturges. Gen. Sigel leading a division force of about 1,000 men on the south of the enemy's camp. The fight raged from sunrise in the morning until one or two o'clock in the afternoon. The rebels in overwhelming force charged Capt. Totten's battery three several times, but were repulsed with great slaughter.

Gen. Lyon fell early in the day. He had been previously wounded in the leg, and had a horse shot from under him. The colonel of one of the Kansas regiments having become disabled, the boys cried out—"General, you can lead us." He did so, at once putting himself in front; and cheering the men on to the charge, receiving a bullet in his left breast, and fell from his horse.

He was asked if he was hurt, and replied, "No, not much," but in a few minutes he expired without a struggle.

Gen. Sigel had a very severe struggle, and lost three of his four guns. His artillery horses were shot in their harness, and the carriages disabled. He endeavored to haul them off with a number of prisoners he had taken, but was finally compelled to abandon them, first, however, spiking the guns and disabling the carriages.

A clock in the day the enemy seemed to be in great disorder and retreating. They fired to the rear, and baggage wagons, our forces were too much fatigued and cut up to pursue, and the battle may be considered a drawn one.

The following is a partial list of killed and wounded on our side: Capt. Garret of the 1st Missouri was killed; Gen. Sweeney was wounded in the leg; Col. Mitchell of Kansas volunteers, seriously wounded; Major Sheppard, of general's staff, slightly wounded; Capt. Plummer, of regulars, wounded; Capt. Miller, of Missouri 1st, seriously wounded; Capt. Cavanaugh was wounded in the shoulder, but rode back on a horse from the battle field to Springfield; Capt. Burke slightly wounded; Col. Ditzler was wounded in left leg, falling from his horse; Capt. McFarland, of 1st Kansas, wounded, supposed mortally, his skull was fractured.

The following lieutenants belonging to first Kansas were killed: Lieut. C. Arnel of company K; Lieut. L. L. Jones of Capt. Walker's company; Lieut. Duer and Lieut. McGonoyau of Capt. McCook's company; 2d Lieut. R. A. Barker was shot in the left hand. The 1st Kansas and the 1st Missouri suffered most.

Gen. Price was not killed. There were rumors on the field that McCulloch was killed, but the rebels denied it.

On Saturday night Dr. Mencher and others of our army went back to Springfield, to see about the killed and wounded. They found the enemy on the field and were considered treated. Gen. Lyon's body had been treated with great respect, and was brought back with some of the wounded to Springfield.

Major Sturges took command of the battle field after the death of Gen. Lyon. Gen. Sigel took command after the battle. Our loss is variously estimated from 150 to 300 killed, and several hundred wounded.

The enemy's loss is placed at 2,000 killed and wounded.

Our boys captured about 800 horses.

One of the enemy's regiments carried two flags, the confederate, and stars and stripes.

Gen. Sigel marched back to Springfield in good order. After perfecting his arrangements, gathering baggage, blowing up what powder he could carry, and destroying other property, which he did not wish should fall into the hands of the enemy, he left Springfield, and on Sunday night camped at Paris, Mo.

The only hostility observed during the day was the firing of a musket from a distance at the rear guard. Gen. Sigel is confident he could have held Springfield against the force they had engaged, but he was fearful of reinforcements to the enemy from the south-west and that his line of communication to Rolla would be cut off.

Gen. Lyon began the attack upon receipt of intelligence that the enemy were expecting reinforcements from Hardee's column, which was approaching from the south-east. A portion of the artillery of the enemy was admirably served. Their infantry fire was also very severe. The Home Guard of Springfield was not in the fight. Springfield, as Gen. Sigel's camp. It was thought that Sigel would fall back no farther than Lebanon where reinforcements would meet him.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 14. The following proclamation is just received:

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT, ST. LOUIS, MO., Aug. 1







